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ferocity of a half-intoxicated Anglo-Saxon, pushing his blind way against the converging cannon fire from the shattered walls of Cindad Rodrigo, commends itself neither to my reason nor to my fancy. The brawny butcher-work of men whose wits, like those of Ajax, lie in their sinews, is no realization of my ideal of true courage. My admiration of heroic achievement has found new and better objects. I have learned to appreciate what Milton calls the martyr's "unresistible might of meekness,"—the calm, uncomplaining endurance of those who can bear up against persecution uncheered by sympathy or applause, and, with a full and keen appreciation of the value of all which they are called to sacrifice, confront danger and death in unselfish devotion to duty. Fox, preaching through his prison gates or rebuking Oliver Cromwell in the midst of his soldier court; Henry Vane beneath the axe of the headsman; Mary Dyer on the scaffold at Boston; Luther closing his speech at Worms with the sublime emphasis of his "Here stand I; I cannot otherwise; God help me"; William Penn defending the rights of Englishmen from the baledock of the Fleet Prison; Clarkson climbing the decks of Liverpool slave-ships; Howard penetrating to infected dungeons; meek Sisters of Charity breathing contagion in thronged hospitals,—all these, and such as these, now help me to form the loftier ideal of Christian heroism."

That is the ideal of courage which the world poorly appreciates, even to-day, and never will appreciate truly until it comes to accept Whittier's conception of the everlasting value and the all-conquering power of moral forces, if faithfully applied and patiently trusted.

The Nobel Peace Prize of 1907.

The awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize on the 10th of December, the anniversary of the birth of the founder of the Prize, has now come to be looked upon in peace circles as one of the most interesting and significant events of the year. The Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament, which uses one-fourth of the income of the Peace Prize Fund for administration purposes, has an admirable headquarters in a building of its own at No. 19 Drammensvei, Christiania. In this building—a fine, modern stone structure—the committee has collected what is probably already one of the best libraries of peace and international law books in existence.

Mr. C. Lange, the secretary of the committee, is a gentleman of large ability and fine culture, who speaks both English and French, and is a man thoroughly abreast of the peace movement and the most advanced ideals of peace workers. He is in charge of this building and of the general work of the Nobel Institute, under which name the committee is organized.

The other four prizes founded by Mr. Nobel are in charge of a committee of the Swedish Parliament, only the Peace Prize being in the hands of the Norwegian Parliament. These four prizes, also, as well as the Peace

Prize, have very large value in the promotion of a general feeling of international sympathy and solidarity. For all the departments of learning to which these prizes are devoted—physics, chemistry, medicine and literature—are truly international. Learning has no national boundaries. The prize for the best work in physics this year was awarded to Prof. Albert Michelson of the University of Chicago; that for medicine to Dr. Lavaren of Paris; that for chemistry to Professor Buchner of the University of Berlin; and that for literature to Rudyard Kipling. These prizes, therefore, went this year to four different countries.

The recipients of the Peace Prize, beginning with the first award in 1901, have been Frederic Passy of France and Henri Dunant of Switzerland, between whom was divided the first prize; M. Elie Ducommun, secretary of the International Peace Bureau, and Dr. A. Gobat, secretary of the Interparliamentary Bureau, the second year; the Institute of International Law the third year; William Randal Cremer, M. P., the founder of the Interparliamentary Union, the fourth year; Baroness von Suttner the fifth year; President Roosevelt in 1906; and in 1907 E. T. Moneta of Italy and Prof. Louis Renault of France.

Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, one of the recipients of the prize this last December, is one of the best known, most eminent and highly honored of the peace workers. For more than thirty years he has devoted himself with the utmost energy and zeal to the promotion of the peace movement in Italy. His interest and activity date from the time when the late Hodgson Pratt of England first visited the Continent and secured the creation of peace organizations in several continental countries. Since that time Mr. Moneta has been the leading spirit in the movement in Italy; the Lombard Peace Union, of which he is the founder and has always been the president, being the strongest peace society in Italy and one of the best in Europe. The office of the society is at No. 21 Portici Settecentrionali, Milan, just under the eaves of the great Cathedral of Milan, on the most frequented public square in the great city. From that centre, with indefatigable devotion and energy, Mr. Moneta has carried on the propaganda of the Lombard Union.

Our readers are already familiar with the story of the Milan Peace Congress of 1906, which Mr. Moneta organized and carried through with so much ability to conspicuous success. The Peace Exhibit, which Mr. Moneta organized for the Milan Exposition, which was going on at the time of the Congress, was on the whole the most successful peace exhibit which has ever been made. It was held in an elegant structure, erected especially for the exhibit, near one of the prominent entrances of the Exposition grounds.

Mr. Moneta has succeeded, of course with the assistance

of many faithful Italian workers, in winning the support of many men prominent in Italian public life, and his influence, by personal addresses and otherwise, with the King and Queen of Italy, has been very powerful. All Mr. Moneta's friends—and his work is known in every country—will rejoice with him at the reception of this just tribute to his eminent services.

The recipient of the other half of the prize this year, Prof. Louis Renault, is professor of International Law in the University of Paris. He was one of the French Delegation to both the first and the second Hague Conferences. So far as the active peace propaganda is concerned, he has not been so much personally engaged in the movement as, for example, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and a number of other prominent Frenchmen, but in his field he has rendered eminent service to the cause for which the Hague Conferences stand.

Work for the Coming Year.

While sending our most cordial New Year's greetings to all our members and friends, we wish we could see every one of you face to face and impress upon you the unusual importance of the present time for energetic work for the fuller development of the cause for which we stand. The past year, with the second Hague Conference, the great Peace Congresses and other powerful agencies, has advanced our movement immensely. But very much remains to be done before the "shining goal" is reached. Now is the time to work, when faith is large and hope is strong. Some of you have as yet done little except to *wish* and *aspire*. That is good; but there is something which each of you can *do*. In your neighborhood you can get up, or induce somebody to get up, a public union peace meeting, with good speakers and a prominent citizen presiding. The American Peace Society is just now, through the Assistant Secretary, Rev. James L. Tryon, making a special effort to get such meetings organized in every centre where our members live. You can send a dollar, or get somebody else's dollar to send for literature to distribute among "promising" folk in your community. You can secure two or three subscribers to the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* without going an inch out of your way. Better still, every member of the Society can bring in one or two new members within the next month or two. Try some one or more of these methods, and you will be astonished to find how ripe the times are, and how sorry people are that you did not "see" them sooner. Nothing can make the new year happier to you than to do something immediately for the greatest moral cause now claiming the attention of the world. Remember that this year has one extra day in it. Put in at least that one day for peace, if you cannot spare any of the others.

Editorial Notes.

The Annual Reception.

The annual reception given by the President and Directors of the American Peace Society to the members and their friends who reside in and near Boston took place in the Twentieth Century Club Rooms, Boston, on Wednesday afternoon, December 18. About one hundred persons attended, among whom new members were especially noticeable. After a pleasant social hour, during which the guests exchanged greetings with each other and were served with refreshments by a hospitality committee in charge of Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, the gathering was called to order by Hon. Robert Treat Paine, president, who introduced Secretary Trueblood as chairman for the occasion. Both Mr. Paine and Dr. Trueblood told of the deep interest that our American delegates at The Hague had shown in the most advanced measures for world peace. Dr. Trueblood also referred appreciatively to Signor Moneta of Italy and Professor Renault of France, the recent recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize. In speaking of the rapidly-growing work of the American Peace Society, with its Press Bureau, its committees, its lecturers and its increased office force, now double what it was a year ago, he appealed to all present to do everything possible to extend the influence of the Society through increased membership and through meetings in their own communities. Rev. Bradley Gilman of Canton and Mr. Daniel G. Crandon of Boston spoke of the International Peace Congress at Munich, to which they were delegates, and expressed a hopeful view of the future of the peace cause. They were both impressed with the great earnestness of the peace workers in the countries which they visited while abroad. Rev. Benjamin Chappell, a Methodist missionary for eighteen years in Japan, president of Aoyama College, who is spending his furlough here this winter, gave a most interesting talk upon the peace-loving character of the Japanese people and upon the good beginning made by the new Japan Peace Society at Tokyo, of which he was one of the founders. If the Japanese can be led to take hold of the peace cause, he said, with the same unity of purpose which characterized their war with Russia, they will become a tremendous power in the movement. Mr. Edwin D. Mead, the last speaker, dwelt upon the duty of all peace workers to help bring about an arrest of the present rivalry of armaments, taking for his text the recent statement of Admiral Rojdestvensky that Russia does not really need to rebuild a large navy, but is compelled to do so by the demand of men who want to be provided for in her naval service. The meeting was considered the most successful and interesting in the series of annual receptions thus far held by the Society.